

The fourth of the name has enlisted as a private in the New York Seventh Regiment. Born in San Diego, Cal., twenty-three years ago, he is a graduate of Harvard University and was until recently an employee of J. P. Morgan & Co. He has a military aristocracy in this country which should be encouraged. Private Grant has two cousins who are commissioned officers and an uncle who is a major general. Incidentally, Stonewall Jackson Christian, the only grandson of the famous Confederate general, is a commissioned officer. But the enlistment of U. S. Grant as a private soldier has been an inspiration to the young men of the country.

#### Norway's Provocation

The sinking of 36,000 tons of Norwegian shipping by U-boats last week only re-emphasizes that Norway would be better off were she actually at war against Germany. She has no prospect other than that her merchant marine will be torpedoed more and more ruthlessly. By joining the allies she would be able at least to strike back to the best of her ability.

Of far greater consequence to both sides is the fact that by such a step Norway would shut off the importation of supplies into Germany through the Scandinavian peninsula. That Norway is urging Sweden and Denmark to league themselves with her against Frightfulness is easily believable. And Sweden, at least, has so much more to gain than to lose by doing so that it is hard to comprehend why she should hesitate.

#### Root and Russia

There is no question that Elihu Root is the best representative of a considerable section of the American people. The President is wisely endeavoring to unite all groups in the United States in the prosecution of the war. Certain pacifists and Socialists, whose patriotism is in inverse proportion to their noisiness, have protested against his heading the mission to Russia and have striven to make as much mischief as possible in communications with Russian Socialists. Their chief point of attack has been the allegation that Root, while Secretary of State, favored the extradition of two political offenders, Rudowitz and Pouden, who had come to this country. It now appears that while he insisted upon a full examination of their cases, he actually decided in their favor, and in the case of Pouden reversed in a new hearing the judgment of the commissioner that Pouden should have been extradited.

No one has ever questioned Root's ability or his patriotism. In comparison with some of his critics, he fairly shines by contrast with their attainments in these two rather important particulars. Their real animus is that Root is at the opposite pole from themselves as to Socialism and as to the matter of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

#### President Carranza

Carranza has been duly inaugurated President of the republic of Mexico. Four years ago, he was governor of the state of Coahuila, fleeing for his life from the usurper Huerta, and forming with other governors a revolutionary junta, named the Constitutionalists, for the purpose of restoring constitutional government to his country. The important thing for Americans to remember is that after all the vicissitudes of revolution and counter revolution, Carranza has survived and that by his stubborn persistence which has so often been a trial to the friendly nation to the north of Mexico, constitutional government has been restored with the election of a President and a Congress and the formation of regular diplomatic communications between the Mexican government and our own. Simultaneously with the inauguration of President Carranza, the plot of German intrigue which led Huerta to imprisonment and death in prison is being unveiled before the courts in New York.

What concerns us chiefly now is the attitude of the new government toward the United States in its conflict with Germany. Mexico has chosen to remain neutral and that is her right. Our duty is to insist on neutrality in the utmost meaning of the word. A nation at war is not to be trifled with and there are signs that Mexico understands that lesson. A recent reassuring letter from Luis Cabrera, minister of the treasury, to Secretary Lane, has just been made public.

All Mexicans who know and appreciate the United States are now striving to keep Mexico absolutely neutral in the present world-conflict, which unfortunately has extended to America. Although I believe that the war between the United States and

Germany will actually take place in Europe and not in America, the United States can be sure that the present government of Mexico will do everything in its power to make the United States feel absolutely confident that there will be no reason at all to fear from our side.

Mexico has gone through a civil war and there is nothing the people desire more than to remain in peace and without being engaged in an international war.

#### America Awake

The full realization of the submarine menace has at last been reached. The sinking of 400,000 tons of shipping in one week surpasses Germany's calculation of 1,000,000 tons a month and goes far to make up for former shortages. The lengthening days and shortening nights of summer with the better sea-weather prevailing during the summer season add tremendously to the effectiveness of the submarine campaign. The loss of two American armed ships on successive days proves that such ships furnish but a poor defense against the U-boat peril. The frank confession of members of the British mission of the exceeding gravity of the situation has brought the matter home to American minds and hearts. The estimate by the editor of the Scientific American that Germany can build and equip 1,200 submarines a year is a noteworthy contribution to the question at issue.

An address in New York yesterday by Pomeroy Burton, of the London Daily Mail, is full of warning to America against harboring the "short war fallacy" and he urges a campaign of education by the newspapers to convince our people of the fact that "the worst and most dangerous stages of the war are yet to come." Finally, Secretary Lane, in whose calm wisdom the American people have the utmost confidence, warns his countrymen that the war may be a long one, that we must look to this year's crop and next year's and the year after that.

We cannot afford to fail in this war. Every man in this country is involved in this work and every man in the country is a soldier. The French hope to break down the morale of the German army. Our concern is to see to it that our own morale rises.

Of course, with American optimism we hope that American inventiveness will find some solution of the submarine problem. There is a vague idea that Edison is biding his big mind to the task. But the American spirit rises as the danger increases. We see now that unless we wanted barbarism to triumph over civilization it was necessary for the cause of humanity itself that we entered the war. We know now that all we have and are must be consecrated to the task of saving the world from Prussianism. We have put our hand to the plow and there will be no looking back. The sword once drawn will not be sheathed until victory has come.

The immediate need is ships and more ships. Shipbuilders on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts must cancel all contracts not connected with the immediate task of winning the war by supplying the means of resistance and of endurance to our allies. Charles W. Morse, no mean authority on shipbuilding, estimates that we can build five thousand wooden and steel ships a year. Lewis Nixon, another authority, thinks a new steel tonnage of 2,000,000 tons can be built in a year if the commandeering of steel plants by the Government suspends the erection of steel frame buildings. The sky-scraper can wait. Everything but shipbuilding is relatively unimportant now.

The most important thing is for the American people to be fully awake and to remain awake to the greatness of the task that they have deliberately chosen. The eyes of the world are upon us. The destiny of nations hangs in the balance. The safety and happiness of our own country is at stake. To your tents, O Israel!

The new cable censorship will be remiss if it does not scan more closely than any other documents the Congressional Record.

Ought not La Follette first to submit to a popular referendum the question whether they want a referendum on the proper methods of conducting the war or whether they are willing to trust the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy?

Now that Billy Sunday has come out for sending T. R. to France all that is necessary is to arrange a few minor details.

Now that it is known that Germany spent a half million dollars in America to cripple munition plants and to have an embargo act passed by Congress, explanations by those Congressmen who favored the latter proposition are in order.

With all the cordiality that we feel toward the British people just now, we must draw the line at being compelled to admire the poetic effusions of the poet laureate.

The War is a Blessing in Disguise. —Headline.

No one will deny that the disguise is complete.

## Don Marquis' Column

### Suggested Parade for Baby Week.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

Company of Boy Scouts of tender years looking behind stumps to see where Baby Brother Came From.

FATHER TIME. MOTHER EARTH. BABY BUSTING AND GRANDDADDY LONGLEGS.

CATNIP AND FENNEL.

The old lady of Banbury Cross with rings on her fingers and bells on her toes.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

Float, representing landlord refusing to let apartment to the Father of Lies and the Mother of Invention.

The Little Pig That Went to Market.

Conscript Fathers, War Babies and Marx.

THE COSMIC URGE.

FATHER WILLIAM. MOTHER HUBBARD AND BARRY MINE.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

The Little Pig That Stayed at Home.

Eliza crossing the Ohio River on the ice with her child in her arms and pursued by Germs.

OSIRIS. ISIS AND EILEEN KEY.

The Little Pig That Had Roast Beef.

Mother Carey and the Old Man of the Sea with the Water Babies.

Platoon of Washingtonians with Perambulators.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

Float representing the Father of His Country Crossing the Delaware on a winter night to get a doctor for it.

The Little Pig That Got No Roast Beef.

BERNARD BRAW ON A FLOAT READING ALOUD FROM "MAN AND SUPERMAN" TO APHRODITE.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

Platoon of Clerks From Marriage License Bureau.

REGIMENT OF BOY SWATS KILLING FLIES.

The Little Pig That Couldn't Get Over the Door Sill.

HUSH-A-BYE-BABY. J. M. BARRIE. GEORGE MCNAN. MAURICE MAETERLINCK. AND OLD DOG HOLT.

Float Showing Eminent Children's Specialists Deputing As to Whether Little Boys or Little Girls are Made of Scissors and Snails and Puppy Dog Tails.

THE MELODRAMA CHILD.

MOTHER NATURE AND BABY BITE.

Mrs. Winslow, Sairey Gamp, Betsy Prig and Dainty Baby Bell.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

FOUNTAIN FOX AND MOTHER GOOSE.

Board of Health Examining Cow With Crumpled Horn.

The Father of Waters Surrounded by Eager Dairymen.

BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE ON A FLOAT.

IN SHACKLES, AND COVERING BEFORE THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

Brigham Young and Father Abraham surrounded by yearlings crying for Castoria.

King Solomon Showing The Old Woman who lived in a shoe how to put children to bed with a shoe horn.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

NURSE MAID, GIVING NOTICE.

Adam and Eve Discovering That Cain Has a Serpent's Tooth.

Float Showing the Superman Baffled By a Diaper Pin.

OLD DOG WILEY AND THE BABIES IN THE WOODS.

The Infant Hercules Strangling a Rubber Nipple.

Pair of Eugenists Solemnly Wheeling a Perambulator Which Contains Their Only Offspring, a Book On Marriage.

ST. VALENTINE, LOOKING DEMURE.

Float Representing Noah On the Ark's Afterdeck Warning His Grandchildren Not to Try To Cut Their Teeth On the Animals.

STORKS. STORKS. STORKS. STORKS.

Chorus of Mothers Demanding of Nursemaids,

"Where Are My Children?"

FLOCK OF CUPSID CARRYING HOT WATER BAGS.

Platoon of Trained Nurses With Pins In Their Mouths.

BABIES PRESENTING ARMS.

STORKS PRESENTING BEAKS.

RELATIVES PRESENTING SPOONS.

DOCTORS PRESENTING BILLS.

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DON MARQUIS.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES ON TOPICS OF THE DAY

### Reader Urges Colored Officers for Colored Regiments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

The Times is receiving great numbers of letters from its readers.

No communication which does not carry the name and address of the contributor will be used, but both will be considered confidential if request is made.

Publication will not be made of letters on untimely subjects or religious questions. It will not publish abusive personal attacks nor criticism which The Times deems unwarranted by the facts as it knows them.

No record is kept of unpublished letters and none will be returned unless postage is inclosed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Conscription is now the assured plan of raising the Federal Army. A force of 2,000,000 Americans is to be drawn from the flow of the youth of the nation to wage a righteous warfare for democracy. What of the negro? What part is he to play in this fighting phalanx? It is generally conceded that he is to form his proportionate part of the conscript army. If this be so, probably 500,000 black men will be ultimately summoned to defend the United States in this war. That this unit of our fighting force may be relied upon for bravery and courage the glorious record of the colored troops in all the wars of this country stands as undying evidence.

His bravery is unquestioned. What of his loyalty? What of his patriotism? The unbroken loyalty of the negro to the country of his adoption, even to the owners of his body, is one of the remarkable facts of his history. Representative white citizens North and South, as well as the colored man himself, have spurned the suggestion that the black man is one whit less loyal than any other citizen of the country.

The vital question now, however, is in reference to the opportunity for colored men to receive training as soldiers in the army. Are these 500,000 black troops to fight entirely under white officers or are they to be officered by men of their own race? The answer to this question is the key to the negro's attitude toward service in the Federal forces. He is brave. He yields to none in patriotism. He insists, however, that separate regiments of negro troops be commanded by a fair number of negro officers.

Yet there are no provisions being made for the training of colored officers. The officers of the conscript army are to be trained in the four-year training camps to be opened in a few days. Hundreds of intelligent and capable young colored men, most of them college men, were only too anxious to offer themselves for this training. Some 200 actually signed up for instruction of applying for admission to the training camps. The patriotic and enthusiastic was met with the statement of the Secretary of War that it would not be practicable to open these camps to them.

Anxious to serve their country in spite of such discrimination, these young men ask that a separate camp be established for the training of colored officers upon the same basis as the other officers' training camps. This request is in line with the opinion expressed by Secretary Baker. No assurance of any kind has been given that such a camp will be instituted. In fact efforts have been made to secure the authorization of such a camp since February 1, 1917. The impression has been given, whether intended or not, that the authorities were in favor of the training of colored officers.

Let the Government provide at once for a separate camp for the training of negro officers to serve with the negro units of the new Federal army. If this is done, the country may rest assured that 2,000,000 negro youth stand ready to give themselves to the service of their country and to champion the cause of world democracy.

MONTGOMERY GREGORY.

Criticism Opponents of War in Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

I am not a lawyer, but feel that I am capable of ordinary judgment on everyday matters, even of a political character, and it seems to me, as well as to many others whom I meet, that our distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, La Follette, is trading on dangerous ground. He surely represents the thought of but a slight percentage of the population. I say "population," mark you, in stead of "our people."

Permit me to commend your attitude, as expressed editorially, regarding the positions taken frequently by some members of the Senate. I certainly go after them right. Poor old man Clark! His interviews recently were truly pathetic and indicate a mental condition not in keeping with what we outsiders think a Speaker should possess. I would suggest that the press should call for the resignation of La Follette, Vandamm, Norris, and Steve Gronna.

Alexandria, Va. C. I. RUD.

The Jackals' White.

And when the Goddess raised the torch high in her hands

To light our course o'er deadly seas

To stricken lands,

Land where the sun now runs

A crimson torrent fed by the patriot blood

Poured out from hearts bled white

That Liberty may live.

The cravens whined, "It is enough for us to give

Gold—good red gold—and rest secure

While brave men die!"

Red gold! Red gold! you when your doom draws nigh!

No bag of gold protects from predatory might—

Is your yellow god that spurs the Hun to fight?

Who are you who speak thus? Who were your craven sires?

Not men who, with their blood, fed Freedom's altar fire!

Ha! Well I know who misbegot your race!

Your sires ranged battle-fields at night to aite their greed.

C. J. HARRIS.

## PLAN FAVORS MERGER OF CANADA'S RAILWAYS

### Royal Commission Would Unify All Except Canadian Pacific.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Canada is offered a solution of her railroad problem in a unique plan put forward by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the railways and transportation, which was made public today. The plan provides for uniting all Canadian railways, except the Canadian Pacific into a single system in the hands of a new company, to be called the Dominion Railway Company. It is proposed that the ownership shall be vested in and the operation conducted by a board of public trustees on account of and for the benefit of the people of Canada on a commercial basis under its own politically undisturbed management.

The report which analyzes the transportation situation of the Dominion in detail, is submitted by Sir H. L. Drayton and W. M. Acworth, as majority members, but is not signed by the third member, A. J. S. Smith, president of the New York Central lines, who will submit a separate report differing in some conclusions from his associates.

The report discloses an unusual state of affairs which prompts the unusual recommendations made. It finds that more railways have been built than are warranted on commercial grounds under present conditions. It points out that while the development of Canada justified two transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern systems should have been amalgamated.

Can't Meet Obligations.

Although both roads are nominally private companies, more than three-fourths of the capital of the Canadian Northern and nearly two-thirds of that of the Grand Trunk Pacific has been either provided or guaranteed by the Dominion and provincial governments and municipalities.

In spite of this lavish assistance, the two companies cannot meet their obligations from their resources and are being forced from hand to mouth on public advances.

The liability of the Grand Trunk and Trunk railroad under its guarantees to the Grand Trunk Pacific is found to amount to \$5,000,000 a year, and its accumulated arrears of maintenance amount to \$21,000,000.

The commission expresses its belief that much new capital expenditure can be avoided by combining these three companies into a single system. It finds that the Grand Trunk needs immediately to expend \$51,000,000 in order to put its own system into a position to perform its service, and that it is entirely unable to do so.

Another mistake made by Canada was letting down the medical barrier in order to raise large bodies of troops. These men were trained, sent to Europe, only to be returned as physically fit.

Letter to Washington.

These thoughts are expressed in a letter received in Washington today by John D. Howe, of 1105 K street northwest, from Henry G. Kelly, a nephew, who is manager of Dun's Commercial Agency in Toronto. Mr. Kelly is an American.

In his letter he says:

"We, in Canada, have learned many things and profited greatly by being constantly able to study industrial and political conditions of the United States, but the shoe is on the other foot now and the United States, if she is wise, will study very closely the successes and mistakes which have been made in Canada during this war."

"Those who have the slightest knowledge of the situation, and realize the obvious danger to the United States, should not be so quick to state that no greater mistake could be made than to attempt to raise a great army by the voluntary method; there is only one fair and equitable way to do it and that is, by universal service."

"One of the advantages of this system in the United States will be that the slighted citizens of the United States will be drafted into the army with the rest of the population and their presence there will have a great tendency to check any growth of unreasonably sentiment among their stay-at-home relatives."

"I should say it would be a great factor in minimizing the danger of internal troubles, with foreign-born populations."

No Serious Trouble.

"Personally, I have always held that there would be no serious trouble of this kind; I have unlimited faith in the great naturalizing ability of the United States and when she has entered the war and is thoroughly into it, I do not believe there will be any trouble regarding German-American population."

"It is also to be hoped that the press of the country will refrain from putting this class of the population in a defiant attitude, constantly casting suspicion upon them; it should be assumed that all citizens (and even residents) of the United States will be loyal and only those who are proven otherwise should be definitely otherwise should be set aside from the rights and privileges of citizenship."

"Another very grievous error which was made in this country during the early stages of the war, was the sending in to the line of battle, of the first regiments raised, which comprised the most readily available and best trained officers and men we had."

"It is natural that the first calls under the voluntary system will bring those who have had experience. If they are lost in the early stages of the war, it is difficult to replace them; the training of 'green' men becomes correspondingly hard."

Let Down Bars.

"We have also from time to time made the mistake of letting down the standard of medical inspection, with the result that men have been trained for months and sent overseas, at heavy expense, only to be sent back as unfit for the battlefield. Again, during the early stages of the war, no attempt was made to classify and star those men who were especially ill, or who were otherwise unfit for service, or who were otherwise unfit for service."

"I do not for a moment wish to appear to criticize Canadian methods; no one could do that; they have been magnificent and they have been magnificently successful, and if the United States (as I believe she will) does as well in proportion, she will throw a determining weight into the scale."

"There is nothing that would prove more efficient than an early manpower census, with proper separations of classes, etc. The men should be classified automatically, according to classes, and there should be no room for argument, except in standard trades and exceptions allowed by the boards appointed for that purpose."

## HELPED BY CANADA

### We go further and consider that in the case of the Canadian Pacific railway, as to which the Government does instruct us to advise the fact that it received large help from public sources in its early days, is not any reason why the existing status of the company should now be disturbed.

This company has carried out its bargain. It has paid to the Government large advances made in earlier years. We believe that Canada has had good value for what it has given.

"We think that it is in the interest of the country that this company should be rich and prosperous, for such companies can be expected, not only to give the best service, but to be best able to provide in time of need new developments, as they arise. We have had no hesitation, therefore, in coming to the conclusion that the status of the Canadian Pacific railway should be left undisturbed."

"But in the case of the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific the circumstances are not normal. These companies have been subsidized from the start, and it is no way to organize new companies to take their place. Their only possible successor is in our view a public authority. We are confronted with a condition and not a theory."

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